Remarks:

Applicant has studied the Office Action dated 06/20/2006, and has amended the claims to distinctively claim the subject matter of the invention. By the virtue of this amendment, claims 1, 11 and 17 are amended and claim 10 is cancelled. Support the amendments is found within the specification and the drawings. It is submitted that the application, as amended, is in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and reexamination are respectfully requested.

§Objection(s):

The Examiner objected to informalities in the claim language. The claims have been amended to correct the informalities per Examiner's suggestions.

§103 Rejection(s):

On pages 2-4 the Examiner rejects claims 1-9 and 11-19 as being unpatentable over US 6,299,322 (Yokota) in view of US 2004/0127198 (Roskind).

Yokota discloses a device, for a portable radio, capable of selectively adjusting the illumination of displays or keys. The disclosed device comprises a controller and adjustment circuits between the power source and the illuminating LEDS for turning the LEDS ON and OFF, or adjusting their illumination. Yokota, however, fails to disclose a system that allows adjusting illumination intensity of two interface components according to two different threshold values, as recited in claims 1, 11 and 20.

Roskind discloses a method for automatically changing the notification mode used by a mobile communications device to alert a user of an incoming communication to the mobile communications device. The notification mode is changed in response to a detected environmental condition. The mobile communications device monitors one or more environmental conditions, such as motion, light, sound, and heat, and compares the detected level of each environmental condition to a predetermined threshold. In response to the comparison result, the mobile communications device automatically adjusts the notification mode used to alert a user to an incoming communication. The automatic notification mode

changes are based on a preference of a user. As such, Roskind also fails to disclose a system that allows adjusting illumination intensity of two interface components according to two threshold values, as claimed.

In contrast to Yokota and Roskind, the claimed system and method are directed to configuring illumination states of two interface components in a mobile device according to two threshold values. As disclosed, a photo sensor generates a signal indicating the intensity of ambient light where the signal is processed by a processor or compared by a comparator. The user can determine the thresholds for determining the intensity of illumination for the connected user interfaces. Since the method uses implemented software and storage media, the determined thresholds may be saved. Once the user has determined the illuminating thresholds and the illuminating intensity associated with the intensity of the ambient light, the mobile device may store these inputs and use them to control the illumination of two user interfaces.

On pages 4-6 the Examiner rejects claims 10 and 20 as being unpatentable over Yokota and Roskind in view of US 2004/0012556 (Yong).

Yong discloses a method and device for controlling the illumination of a backlight of an LCD including a light sensor that generates an ambient light intensity value, a processor that interprets the measured ambient light intensity value, a light source that is controlled by the processor, and an LCD device that is illuminated by the light source. The processor first calculates a light source intensity value based on a user-adjustable desired light source brightness value and the measured ambient light intensity value. The processor then triggers the light source to emit light at a time-averaged intensity, utilizing frequency variation or a varying duty cycle, which corresponds to the calculated light source intensity value, such that the LCD device is illuminated. In this way, the information displayed on the LCD is clearly visible to a user in any ambient lighting condition. Although Yong describes a user selectable curve corresponding to a brightness value, the curve is a function of light source intensity and ambient light intensity. Thus, the effective illumination of the light source is determined automatically by the processor in accordance with the <u>user selection</u> and the ambient light readings. Respectfully, Yong fails to

disclose a system that allows adjusting illumination intensity of two interface components according to two threshold values, as claimed.

No apparent reason exists for combining Yokota, Roskind and Yong, as they describe systems with different purposes and goals, and components. Yokota and Roskind disclose a simple method for controlling the illumination intensity of a user interface, but require an expensive controller capable of performing complex computations. In addition, Roskind's main goal is to enable the automatic change of a mobile device's illumination in response to changed in environmental conditions, where Yokota's main purpose is to conserve the battery energy of the mobile device. As such, it would be unreasonable to suggest that a person of ordinary skill would have been motivated to combine the two references at the time of the invention.

In light of the above, it is respectfully submitted that the system and method for configuring illumination states of two interface components in a mobile device according to two threshold values, as claimed in claims 1, 11 and 20, are patentably distinguishable from the cited references. For these reasons, the Applicant submits that a prima facie case of obviousness cannot be established and that independent claims 1, 11 and 20 and their dependent claims 2-9 and 12-19, respectively, are in condition for allowance.

No amendment made was related to the statutory requirements of patentability unless expressly stated herein; and no amendment made was for the purpose of narrowing the scope of any claim, unless Applicants have expressly argued herein that such amendment was made to distinguish over a particular reference or combination of references.

If for any reason the Examiner finds the application other than in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to call the undersigned attorney at the Los Angeles, California, telephone number [310] 789 2100 to discuss the steps necessary for placing the application in condition for allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: December 20, 2006

By: _____/FJFarhadian#42,523/_____

F. Jason Far-hadian, Esq.
Registration No. 42,523

CENTURY IP GROUP
PO BOX 7333
NEWPORT BEACH CA 92658
Telephone: [310] 789 2100